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GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY. WILLIAM SHERWOOD FOX. Vol. I of The Mythology of All Races (12 vols.), (Louis Herbert Gray and George Foot Moore, Eds.) Marshall Jones Co.

This comprehensive undertaking naturally opens with the volume before us, in which that mythology which has had most influence on our own intellectual life is well treated. The remaining volumes will be given to the myths of the ancient Teutons, Celts, and Slavs, the Finno-Ugric and Siberian peoples, the Semites, the East Indians and Persians, the Armenians and the Pagan tribes of Africa, the Chinese and Japanese, the Malayo-Polynesian and Australian peoples, the American Indians, the Egyptians, and the peoples of Burma, Siam, and Annam. The whole work is to be made more available by an analytical index. Besides this volume by Professor Fox of Princeton University, there have also appeared the volume (IX) on the myths of the Malayo-Polynesian and Australian peoples, by Professor Dixon of Harvard University, and the two volumes (X and XI) by Professor Alexander of the University of Nebraska, on the mythology of the American Indians.

Mr. Fox knows his subject well, and has given an admirable account of the chief classic myths, so far as the plan of the work allowed him. He writes for the general reader primarily, but this of course does not mean that his work is not scholarly. From the vast amount of material at his disposal he has naturally been obliged to select what has seemed to him most important. In general his selections will meet approval. The present reviewer somewhat regrets that a more limited choice was not made, that a fuller treatment might be given to certain myths; but no doubt others will not share his feeling.

In an introduction Mr. Fox discusses some interesting questions as to the nature and origin of myths, their sanction and persistence. His paragraphs on the nature of Greek religion and the unique character of Greek mythology are well put; likewise what he has to say on the meaning of myths and on their relation to Ethics and to Art will meet the approval of modern scholars. So far as the interpretation of mythology is concerned, our author acknowledges his allegiance in general to the anthropological or comparative method, which English scholars, notably Lang and Frazer, have made so preëminent in the last quarter of a century. The scope of his work prevented Mr. Fox from entering far into the fascinating field of interpretation, but it is useful to have his attitude stated clearly in his introduction.

The main work falls into three sections: I, The Myths of the Beginning, the Heroes, and the After-world; II, The Greek Gods; and III, The Mythology of Ancient Italy. In the first part the myths are given, so far as possible, on the basis of locality—the Peloponnesus, the Northern Mainland, Crete, and Attica. Of the heroes, Herakles and Theseus have each a chapter, while a like assignment is made to the Voyage of the Argo and the Tale of Troy. The Greater Gods receive individual treatment—Zeus and Hera, Athena, Leto, Apollo, Artemis and Hekate, Ares, Hermes, Aphrodite and Eros, Hephaistos and Hestia, Poseidon and Amphitrite, Dionysus, Demeter, Kore, and Hades. The lesser divinities are grouped according to their associations or functions. It seems to the reviewer that the Mythology of Ancient Italy might well have been omitted entirely. The material, so far as native Italian myths are concerned, is very small and of uncertain value; and what the cultivated reader desires is a statement of that Romanized Greek mythology found in the Roman poets and by them passed on to the mediæval and modern world. This Mr. Fox was debarred from giving by the plan of his work; what he has said will scarcely be of great interest to any but the expert, who hardly needs it. If this third section had been omitted, space would have been secured for a fuller discussion of some of the more important Greek myths.

The work is well illustrated with over sixty full-page plates, and with a few pictures in the text. The illustrations are wisely chosen and handsomely reproduced; but, as is quite too often the case in such works, they are frequently placed at some distance from the text with which they belong.

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HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF BIBLE LANDS. A Manual for Teachers, with fourteen maps. RICHARD MORSE HODGE, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1915. Pp. vii, 84. \$1.00.

THE TESTING OF A NATION'S IDEALS. Israel's History from the Settlement to the Assyrian Period. CHARLES FOSTER KENT, Ph.D., and JEREMIAH WHIPPLE JENKS, Ph.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1915. Pp. vii, 149.

The *Historical Geography of Bible Lands* provides a course of thirteen lessons (adaptable for children of fourteen or over, or for adults) in the study of geography as a factor in Bible history. It is accompanied by a pupil's Historical Atlas, containing tables, maps, and pictures. The course combines narrative and map work in a series